

**Loxotegopsis**, new genus.

Generally similar to *Obtusipalpis* Hampson (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1895, 906). Wings longer and narrower; palpi not blunt, the third joint pointed with hairs and downcurved; venation similar, veins 4-5 of hind wing not approximated on basal portion.

**Loxotegopsis polle**, new species.

Fore wing light brown, shaded with dark brown, usually along the margins, but sometimes covering the whole wing, except a small space about the stigmata; inner line broad, curved, dark brown, followed by a claviform streak on submedian fold; orbicular a thick dash; reniform a ringlet; outer line thick, gently excurved above, nearly straight below; termen dark-shaded; fringe silky shining. Hind wing silky, slightly yellowish; termen narrowly dark. Expanse, 12-15 mm.

Type, male, No. 21167, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Brownsville, Texas, May 9, 1904 (H. S. Barber). Many other specimens from the same locality.

## SEVEN NEW CRAMBIDS FROM THE UNITED STATES

(*Lepidoptera, Pyralidæ*)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

**Diatræa evanescens**, new species.

Fore wing light buff, the veins lined with dark brown, but not contrastingly; also single lines in the interspaces, doubled in the submedian space; cross-lines brown, faint, not dotted, inner from near apex to inner margin near base, outer from apex to inner margin near middle; a small blackish discal dot. Hind wing white. Expanse, 16 mm.

Type, male, No. 21127, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Audubon Park, Louisiana, September 25, 1914 (U. C. Loftin), at light.

**Chilo opinionellus**, new species.

Grayish straw-color, the veins narrowly straw-color; costa straw-color; a gray shade through the cell and outward to

margin; a rather large rounded black discal dot; a row of minute terminal black dots between the veins; fringe interlined. Hind wing gray, a little lighter at extreme base. Expanse, 16 mm.

Type, male, No. 21180, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Yuma, Arizona, July 24, 1916, bred from larvæ in wheat stems (T. D. Urbahns).

**Chilo loftini**, new species.

Apex of fore wing acute; whitish straw-color, the veins light, edged on each side by a line of fine brown scales, which diffuse in the interspaces; a small black discal dot; a row of terminal black dots in the interspaces, connected by a slender line; fringe interlined with brown. Hind wing white with a slender brown line on apical half. Expanse, 23 mm.

Type, female, No. 21128, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Glendale, Arizona, September 1, 1914 (U. C. Loftin), bred from Mexican cane.

The male is much smaller, expanse, 15 mm. Other specimens were bred from Louisiana cane, in the same locality.

The species is allied to *C. multipunctellus* Kearfott, but is not as white and is more distinctly and clearly marked. It looks very much like *Platytes densellus* Zeller, but the front is strongly tuberculate, which is not the case in that species.

**Platytes dinephelalis**, new species.

Fore wing white, the costa and inner margin broadly shaded with creamy brown, shading to dark brown just before the white area, appearing as two brown clouded bands, one through the cell, curving up to apex, the other along submedian fold; scattered brown scales over the wings; veins narrowly and not prominently lined in brown; a minute black discal point.

Hind wing brownish gray, whitish at base. Expanse, 29 mm.

Type, male, No. 21139, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Babaquivera Mountains, Pima County, Arizona (through Dr. William Barnes).

A female, returned to Dr. Barnes, is the same, except that the discal dot is larger and the hind wing nearly white.

**Platytes acerata**, new species.

White; fore wing with the veins narrowly black lined; broad brown bands in the interspaces, that in interspace 5-6 pale brown; discal dot round, black; a row of terminal black dots in the interspaces; an oblique line starting from the costa above discal dot, running out to the fork of veins 8-9; fringe faintly interlined with brown.

Hind wing distinctly emarginate below apex, white; veins at apex touched with dusky and a terminal gray line on upper half of wing. Expanse, 15 mm.

Type, male, No. 21147, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Dade City, Florida, September (J. A. Grossbeck).

A female before me differs in having an irregular broken outer line, brown, strongly excurved over cell and angled on submedian fold.

Florida (Schaus collection).

Other specimens, apparently referable here, are labeled as follows: One male, without abdomen, "From Texas, Boll," "12 VI," "583," "I do not know this species. Rag./86, white label 137," "Coll. C. V. Riley," "*Chilo densellus*, Fernald det.;" a male and female, unset and not fresh, Brownsville, Texas. June, 1904 (H. S. Barber), and a second female, set, with the same collecting data, but further labeled, "*Chilo densellus* Zell., named by Kearfott, 1908."

*Platytes densellus* Zeller has the veins white-lined, not black-lined. It is curious that this obvious distinction should have escaped two generally accurate authors.

**Platytes panalope**, new species.

Fore wing pale straw-color, the veins narrowly lined with dark brown; fainter and broader brown lines in the interspaces. that in the interspace 5-6 very faint, causing the interspace to appear as a pale ray emanating from the cell; a small black discal dot; a row of terminal dots between the veins; an oblique brown line forms an angle on vein 2 at its basal third

and runs thence to the inner margin, faintly shown above across the discal nervules, crossing 3 and 4 and running into the interspace 4-5. Hind wing whitish on inner half, pale fuscous on costal half. Expanse, 19 mm.

Type, male, No. 21140, U. S. Nat. Mus.; East River, Connecticut, August, 1907 (C. R. Ely).

This species is peculiar in frequently having vein 10 stalked with 8 and 9. The stalking occurs by a fusion of 10 with the stalk beyond the base, so that a small triangular accessory cell is left. This occurs in five out of seven specimens before me. The other two have vein 10 free, although bent toward the stalk. The tongue is practically absent in the male, but quite distinct in the female.

Two other species of *Platytes* with dark-lined veins are known, *multilineatella* Hulst and *punctilineella* Barnes & McDunnough, both from Florida. They are both narrower-winged than *panalope*, darker and more uniform. In all these species, the hind wings of the female are white or, at least, paler than those of the male. Therefore I think that Hulst described *multilineatella* from two females instead of two males, as stated, since he describes the hind wings as pure white.

#### *Haimbachia venosalis*, new species.

Fore wing white, the veins broadly lined with chocolate brown, the interspaces with narrow lines of the same color, ending in small terminal black dots; a distinct black discal spot; fringe interlined. Hind wing white, the veins lined in brown at apex. Expanse, 17 mm.

Type, male, No. 21141, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Audubon Park, Louisiana, September 19, 1914 (U. C. Loftin), at light.

The female is the same, only a little larger, expanse, 21 mm. The tongue is absent in the male, but distinct in the female, which throws the species out of *Diatræa*. It resembles *Platytes multilineatella* Hulst in a general way, but veins 11 and 12 of fore wing anastomose, compelling the reference to *Haimbachia*.